

and Democrats whose controversies about the

poils of victory endangered the welfare. If not the very existence, of our Government. But, when our friend alludes to the Roman Catholics, he seems not to recollect the profound and unflinching opposition to the movements are concerted—with all the wisdom and tact, and craft, of all the Jesuits in the world, the most potent people on earth for effecting results, with dissimulation or treachery, with dissimulation by the results, which they have been perfecting their secret system from the beginning of the time, times, and a half, of the Revolution, and twelve hundred and sixty years of the Revolution, who are now at last just drawing to a close. How potent, now, must be their system of secret operations, should they be leveled against the liberties of our country, that every member of the party is under obligation, under oath, to obey the orders of their numerous superiors.

TITUS HUTCHINSON.

ERA DON'T SUT THEM.

EDWARDSON, CASS CO., MICH.

December 3, 1854.

If this new party is in power, or is going to be in power, such as we are friends of Liberty, let our influence be felt in that party who we may help shape its principles, or shall we stand off, and throw our influence against them, and drive them from office, and let the Democratic party have already won. Mr. Garrison says your paper the best of any political paper I ever have read, and for several years have done all that I could for its circulation, and I still intend to take it myself, and I shall be glad to calculate at present. I feel like sending subscribers to do as they please about sending for it, as I find some refusing it. I am in hopes things will change, so that I shall think best to work for the paper again.

Is there any friend in Edinburgh sufficiently devoted to old-fashioned Anti-Slavery policy, to look after the interests of the *Era* in that region?—*Ed. Era*

THE OLD POLICY ABANDONED.

EAST CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1854.

It is probable that some of your subscribers at this place will be glad to see the *Standard* as the principal excuse, and it is a stern one.

Your attitude towards the Know Nothings may be slightly reduced your list hereabouts; but it is hardly necessary to mention it in this connection, that some Free Soilers, and even some old Liberty men, have entered this dubious or subordinate, but not unimportant, juncture by far the most favorable that has occurred during the existence of an Anti-Slavery party, for successful resistance to the monstrous usurpations of the South.

You are entreated not to cease your earnest expositions of the sad influence of such a course upon the cause of Freedom.

As the *Standard* is a weekly journal, it was mailed on all hands as an effective agency for demolishing the old parties. Now, the prime objection against the old parties was always that embracing a Southern wing, whom they must of course consult and conciliate, they were wholly unprepared for substantial Anti-Slavery action. Yet many Anti-Slavery men have been leading the way, by the sanction of a portentous outcry, to a party which not only ignores the Slavery question, but has a Southern wing, but whose patronized organ declares that it is "the deadliest foe that Anti-Slavery fanatics" (*Anti-Slavery action*) has ever encountered."

It is possible that the designs of conservatism to divide and paralyze the Anti-Slavery forces, and thus prevent the question, are about to succeed again? God forbid!

HENRY FORD.

NEEDED MORE THAN EVER.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 2, 1854.

I have always been anxious to have your valuable paper well sustained and given as freely available, but especially so now, since you have taken such a noble stand against that secret, and, as I think, dangerous organization, the Know Nothings; and this at a time when many of our public prints are either afraid to come out at all, or to avow their opposition to whomever the Douglas faction may repeat act. Ten, however, are bold enough to oppose to this act, but the repeal of it, and a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and also in favor, forever, of the Territories should be kept free of Slavery, and *Anti-Slavery* *with it*. These avowals were positive, and quite suitable to the People's wishes; and situated as we are, we do not form a reasonable objection to such nomination, and I sincerely say, "we Free Democrats have shown our weakness in rallying upon such men," why, it is not the case present; and if we are defeated, then we are not to be considered a total avowal of men now in office to carry out our wishes in State and National legislation.

Know Nothings are in league with the Southerners for the purpose of the repeal of Slavery, then must their political life be short, and at the end be embittered with the first party who shall be so outrageous people, as a party to be so much more than a party, and retribution for their crime.

It is true we need no such organization; and it is to be regretted it sprung up at this time, when the Sovereign People of our land were about accomplishing the noblest thing ever done on this Continent, to wit: the limitation and final destruction of the Slave Power.

Without a doubt, the People are ready for it, and are not to be deceived by the Know Nothings, and the work is thus prolonged to the latest possible time. But let us still hope and act, for the cause is just, and living and acting for the benefit of the whole race, success by the just One, if we are righteous in our designs. But if our motives are selfish and sinister, even in a good cause, we need not expect to succeed. Let us be true, and we shall beareth not sinners; but if any man be a worshipper of God, and death his will, him he shall be a *Slave* in his heart.

Your humble friend,
J. W. STEFFY.

[Mr. Steffy is a native of Virginia, from which he emigrated a year or two ago.—*Ed. Era.*]

CATHOLICS AND FOREIGNERS

LITCHFIELD, MICH., Dec. 13, 1854.

I noticed in your issue of November 2, articles relating to "Know Nothings," "Sectarian

oppose them, or are openly advocating
their cause.

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TEMPORARY.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 6, 1854.

continue well pleased with the general course of the *Era*, not excepting *Know Nothing* for, although I appear to have been the object of that combination constitutionally aroused, and believe it will do some good for a year or two, and then be dissolved into different elements. I am glad that you have a loud and spare note, and recall the enemies of Slavery to the *unfettered* pursuit of the grand position of our land and age. I say *unfettered* because I think that the *free* trade man liberally kept both objects in view, and selected men no less hostile to the encroachment of Slavery than of Romish despotism and foreign influence.

ST. DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN PRIESTS AND
BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1854.

Having been a constant reader for several years, with occasional intermissions like the *Era*, I felt great interest in knowing if *the Era* had been proof against the combinations which such men as — yielded—that is, sanction evil, that good might accrue; not that I thought it would do good to the cause of universal Freedom from such a source of things; but I believe — did, if he does not.

I congratulate you upon your accurate judgment of the Catholics, and your just discrimination between the priests and the people who

rank. I have found, in this Western portion of the world, at least, that the foreign vote has been the main support of the American Democratic party. James K. Polk was elected in 1844, who received the foreign vote almost to a man; in which case, instead of "voting for the wrong man," as you have been instructed they were doing, they supported a man who provoked a sister republic into a war, at an expense of one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, and who afterwards acquired thereby converted into slave dominion. The illustrations Democratic corpse, who, over and above the shame and disgrace to which we were compelled to lay down in our relation to the South, compelled us to become ourselves bloodhounds in the execution of that infamous law of 1850, was principally elected by the foreign vote. For years, the United States has been an American Triumvirate under whose reign we are compelled to wait for a while, (Cass, Pierce, and Douglas), and under whose administration we have seen the rights of labor and the honor of our nation, was elected to that high station by the vote of foreigners. There are a few of the many instances where in the course of years, the *Know Nothing* scale of Hunker Democracy, which is ever at variance with the principles of humanity. Hence the necessity that Americans shall govern America. That is, that Americans who are sufficiently disciplined in Ameri-

even now, sufficiently mechanized to make their rapacious reverences take back hummersaults," very unbecoming to their assumed arrogance. I trust the Know Nothings will not affect unfavorably this growing independence of the people. I have the most profound respect for the wisdom and sagacity of the American jurisprudence to occupy stations of rank and trust, is obvious; but that there are one hundred to one that are unfit, by reason of their natural prejudices, to occupy such a post, is equally obvious. I have the most profound re-

denice. I think myself impotent to give an opinion of the Catholics, as I was in that country till only a few years since. In this country the readings, begun in Ireland, which produced the salutary change, have been continued. I have been much more especially do we discover a spirit of revolution against the principles of our Government. It is a necessary prerequisite merit in the constitution of a Catholic to become an ardent advocate of a despotic and the Pope and the Priests. You observed that "a Catholic might be a devoted religious, and yet a loyal citizen." This is not impossible, to be sure, but Catholics are very few in number. It is my impression that a consistent Catholic cannot acknowledge the authority of the church in matters of faith, and its inferiority in matters of discipline. Their church and state affairs are identical. Their discipline is not circumscribed to the matters of faith, but has exclusive jurisdiction over civil and political matters according to the Roman system of government.

Although they appear to be a law-abiding people in certain locations, it is only in those locations where there are no Catholics, consequently no evidence of their loyalty. On the other hand, where they are superior in number, we discover a disrespectful vindictiveness against the law, and toward the Government. Independence Day, in a little village in Illinois, where Catholics reigned superlative, the Americans were shamefully insulted by the prearranged display of the Stars and Stripes.

Most truly yours, J. F. BUSHNELL.

DOUBTFUL PHILANTHROPY.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5, 1854.

My dear Sir:—I have just received your letter, and think it (know Nottingham) is an interesting one. I have been thinking of you and your eagle with its throat cut and the feet of the Pope upon its head. Thus the glorious emblem of American liberty was basely insulted by such demeanor as only a conclave of ignorant men could have perpetrated.

not be acquainted with very well. Your opinion in relation to it is, in my opinion, most correct, and such will soon be the opinion of those who have had the opportunity of seeing between two opinions whether to do so or not. I cannot but suspect the philanthropy of those who overlook the enormous existing wrongs of the slaves, who are helpless, to devote themselves to anticipated wrongs from Protestants are at all times able to defend themselves, if they have gone some enough to act discreetly and unselfishly.

It is my impression, that the moral periodi-